

State Injury Profile for North Carolina

About the State Injury Profiles...

Following this introduction you will find the injury profile for your state and the nation. The maps and tables contain information on injury deaths and death rates; however, it is important to remember that hundreds of thousands of Americans are nonfatally injured each year, many of whom suffer permanent disabilities. Your state injury profile includes:

- The 10 leading causes of death by age group for your state and the nation. These charts contain the total number of deaths for the three-year period 1995 through 1997. The summary table at the bottom of each page shows the total number of injuries across all ages for the same three-year period and the average number of deaths per year.
- The tables on the next page show the number of deaths for your state and the nation for the leading causes of injury death (separated by the type of injury—unintentional, suicide, and homicide) for the same three-year period.
- The next pages contain U.S. maps indicating the death rate per 100,000 persons for all states over a three-year period (1995-1997) for the leading causes of injury death. Beneath each map is a graph showing the death rate over a 10-year period (1988-1997). These maps and graphs will allow you to compare death rates for your state to other states and understand the 10-year trend in your state compared to the U.S. trend.
- The last two maps in the Profile give death-rate data and 10-year trends for two of the most frequent and disabling types of injury-related deaths: traumatic brain injury-related deaths, which can be caused by falls, firearms, motor-vehicle crashes, or other causes; and firearm-related deaths, unintentional or the result of homicide or suicide.

This State Injury Profile 2000 is presented as an appendix to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Injury Fact Book, *Working to Prevent and Control Injury in the United States*. The Fact Book contains information regarding the cost of injury and the value of prevention, the work of CDC's National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, and the Safe USA Partnership Council. The Fact Book also contains fact sheets for many of the leading causes of injury death. Additional information can also be obtained from—

- The CDC National Center for Injury Prevention and Control web site: <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/>
- The CDC National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Legislation: 770-488-4936
- Safe USA web site: <http://www.cdc.gov/safe/>
- Safe USA toll-free number: 1-888-252-7751

United States

10 Leading Causes of Deaths by Age Group: 1995-1997

Rank	Age Groups										Total
	<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	
1	Congenital Anomalies 19,113	Unintentional Injuries 6,432	Unintentional Injuries 4,734	Unintentional Injuries 5,614	Unintentional Injuries 41,018	Unintentional Injuries 38,858	Malignant Neoplasms 51,258	Malignant Neoplasms 134,242	Malignant Neoplasms 261,040	Heart Disease 1,834,538	Heart Disease 2,197,898
2	Short Gestation 11,760	Congenital Anomalies 1,922	Malignant Neoplasms 1,593	Malignant Neoplasms 1,491	Homicide 19,978	HIV 23,935	Unintentional Injuries 43,023	Heart Disease 104,809	Heart Disease 201,533	Malignant Neoplasms 1,147,043	Malignant Neoplasms 1,617,565
3	SIDS 9,438	Malignant Neoplasms 1,350	Congenital Anomalies 706	Homicide 1,023	Suicide 13,328	Suicide 17,825	Heart Disease 40,047	Unintentional Injuries 29,523	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 30,143	Cerebro-vascular 419,616	Cerebro-vascular 477,724
4	Respiratory Distress Synd. 4,117	Homicide 1,247	Homicide 510	Suicide 931	Malignant Neoplasms 4,919	Homicide 16,665	HIV 39,570	HIV 17,951	Cerebro-vascular 29,087	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 274,359	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 317,955
5	Maternal Complications 3,802	Heart Disease 680	Heart Disease 387	Congenital Anomalies 647	Heart Disease 3,106	Malignant Neoplasms 14,327	Suicide 19,938	Cerebro-vascular 16,960	Diabetes 24,987	Pneumonia & Influenza 226,837	Unintentional Injuries 283,912
6	Placenta Cord Membranes 2,871	Pneumonia & Influenza 504	HIV 288	Heart Disease 554	HIV 1,318	Heart Disease 10,097	Homicide 11,689	Liver Disease 16,300	Unintentional Injuries 20,719	Diabetes 138,117	Pneumonia & Influenza 253,099
7	Unintentional Injuries 2,356	HIV 411	Pneumonia & Influenza 221	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 294	Congenital Anomalies 1,254	Cerebro-vascular 2,118	Liver Disease 10,853	Suicide 14,317	Liver Disease 15,921	Unintentional Injuries 91,315	Diabetes 183,657
8	Perinatal Infections 2,321	Septicemia 236	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 143	Pneumonia & Influenza 184	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 684	Diabetes 1,881	Cerebro-vascular 8,281	Diabetes 12,589	Pneumonia & Influenza 10,830	Alzheimer's Disease 63,461	Suicide 92,722
9	Pneumonia & Influenza 1,409	Perinatal Period 222	Benign Neoplasms 132	HIV 180	Pneumonia & Influenza 630	Pneumonia & Influenza 1,724	Diabetes 5,581	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 8,395	Suicide 8,675	Nephritis 62,838	HIV 90,761
10	Intrauterine Hypoxia 1,355	Benign Neoplasms 189	Anemias 98	Cerebro-vascular 135	Cerebro-vascular 527	Liver Disease 1,690	Pneumonia & Influenza 4,335	Pneumonia & Influenza 6,405	Septicemia 5,350	Septicemia 52,315	Liver Disease 75,444

United States Total Number of Injury Deaths

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Unintentional Injury	283,912	64.5%
Intentional	156,434	35.5%
Total (1995-1997)	440,346	100.0%

Average Number of Injury Deaths per Year
In the United States = **146,782**

North Carolina

10 Leading Causes of Deaths by Age Group: 1995-1997

Rank	Age Groups										Total
	<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	
1	Congenital Anomalies 589	Unintentional Injuries 187	Unintentional Injuries 171	Unintentional Injuries 185	Unintentional Injuries 1,388	Unintentional Injuries 1,283	Malignant Neoplasms 1,523	Malignant Neoplasms 4,200	Malignant Neoplasms 8,172	Heart Disease 46,627	Heart Disease 58,558
2	Short Gestation 460	Congenital Anomalies 54	Malignant Neoplasms 45	Malignant Neoplasms 38	Homicide 538	HIV 692	Heart Disease 1,304	Heart Disease 3,495	Heart Disease 6,590	Malignant Neoplasms 30,690	Malignant Neoplasms 45,242
3	SIDS 311	Malignant Neoplasms 37	Congenital Anomalies 19	Suicide 26	Suicide 407	Homicide 560	Unintentional Injuries 1,266	Unintentional Injuries 903	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 1,087	Cerebro-vascular 13,651	Cerebro-vascular 15,763
4	Maternal Complications 169	Homicide 31	Homicide 17	Homicide 23	Malignant Neoplasms 114	Suicide 527	HIV 1,009	Cerebro-vascular 602	Cerebro-vascular 1,084	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 7,580	Unintentional Injuries 9,139
5	Respiratory Distress Synd. 126	Heart Disease 24	HIV 13	Congenital Anomalies 20	Heart Disease 104	Malignant Neoplasms 414	Suicide 549	Diabetes 463	Diabetes 815	Pneumonia & Influenza 6,545	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 9,057
6	Placenta Cord Membranes 117	Pneumonia & Influenza 14	Heart Disease 12	Heart Disease 15	HIV 50	Heart Disease 329	Homicide 415	Liver Disease 457	Unintentional Injuries 701	Diabetes 3,859	Pneumonia & Influenza 7,425
7	Perinatal Infections 87	Perinatal Period 8	Pneumonia & Influenza 7	Pneumonia & Influenza 8	Congenital Anomalies 43	Cerebro-vascular 75	Cerebro-vascular 300	HIV 404	Liver Disease 451	Unintentional Injuries 2,980	Diabetes 5,400
8	Unintentional Injuries 72	HIV 7	Benign Neoplasms 4	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 5	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 22	Diabetes 63	Liver Disease 279	Suicide 399	Pneumonia & Influenza 412	Alzheimer's Disease 2,038	Suicide 2,722
9	Intrauterine Hypoxia 52	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 6	Meningo-coccal 4	Anemias 4	Cerebro-vascular 15	Pneumonia & Influenza 51	Diabetes 190	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 255	Suicide 308	Nephritis 1,725	HIV 2,329
10	Homicide 36	Cerebro-vascular 6	Anemias 3	Cerebro-vascular 4	Pneumonia & Influenza 14	Liver Disease 42	Pneumonia & Influenza 130	Pneumonia & Influenza 218	Septicemia 224	Septicemia 1,503	Alzheimer's Disease 2,071

North Carolina Total Number of Injury Deaths

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Unintentional Injury	9,139	65.7%
Intentional Injury	4,770	34.3%
Total (1995-1997)	13,909	100.0%

Average Number of Injury Deaths per Year
In North Carolina = **4,636**

1995-1997 Leading Causes of Death

Unintentional Injury

United States Unintentional Injury

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Percent</u>
MV Traffic	127,193	44.8%
Fall	33,633	11.8%
Poisoning	28,745	10.1%
Suffocation	12,987	4.6%
Drowning	12,360	4.4%
Fire/Burn	11,304	4.0%
Other Causes	<u>57,690</u>	<u>20.3%</u>
	283,912	100.0%

North Carolina Only Unintentional Injury

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Percent</u>
MV Traffic	4,459	48.8%
Fall	942	10.3%
Poisoning	593	6.5%
Suffocation	423	4.6%
Fire/Burn	419	4.6%
Other Causes	<u>2,303</u>	<u>25.2%</u>
	9,139	100.0%

Intentional Injury

United States Suicide

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Firearm	54,235	58.5%
Suffocation	15,960	17.2%
Poisoning	15,355	16.6%
Other Causes	<u>7,172</u>	<u>7.7%</u>
	92,722	100.0%

North Carolina Only Suicide

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Firearm	1,891	69.5%
Poisoning	383	14.1%
Suffocation	295	10.8%
Other Causes	<u>153</u>	<u>5.6%</u>
	2,722	100.0%

United States Homicide and Legal Intervention

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Firearm	43,684	68.6%
Cut/Pierce	7,647	12.0%
Suffocation	2,327	3.7%
Other Causes	<u>10,054</u>	<u>15.8%</u>
	63,712	100.0%

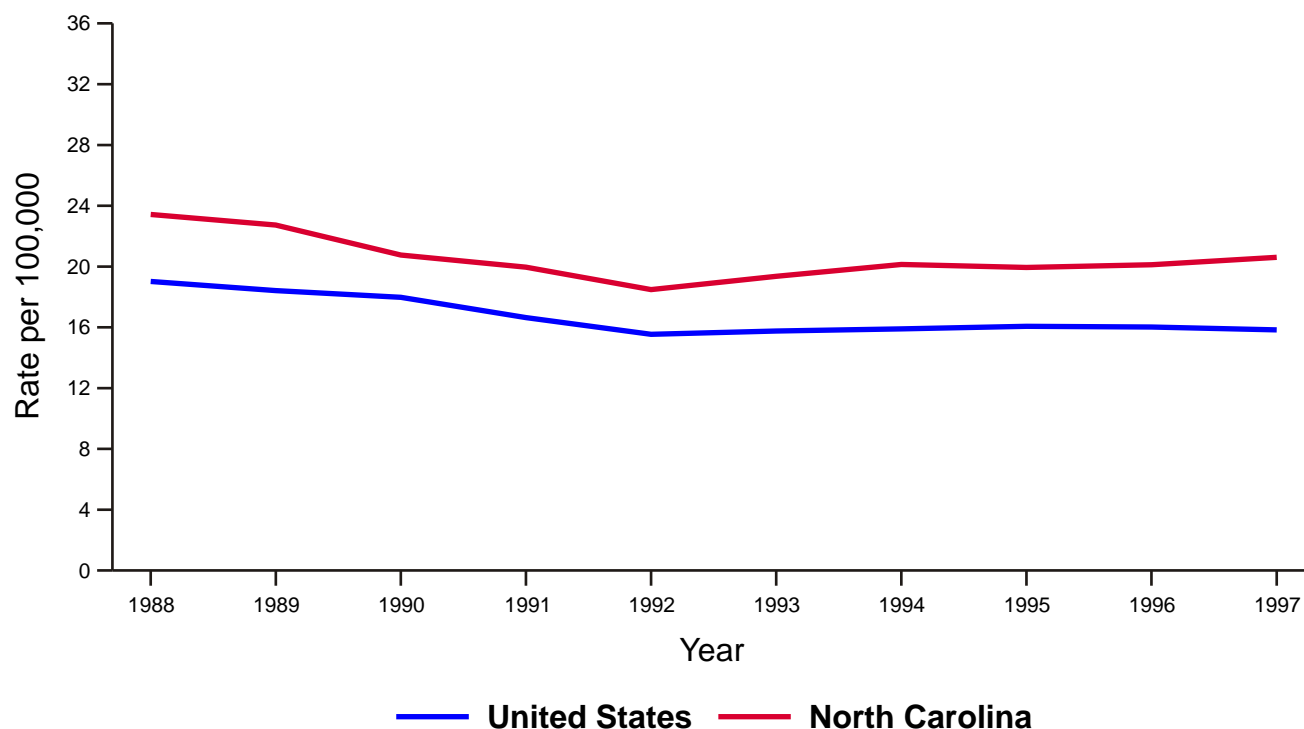
North Carolina Only Homicide and Legal Intervention

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Firearm	1,417	69.2%
Cut/Pierce	267	13.0%
Suffocation	63	3.1%
Other Causes	<u>301</u>	<u>14.7%</u>
	2,048	100.0%

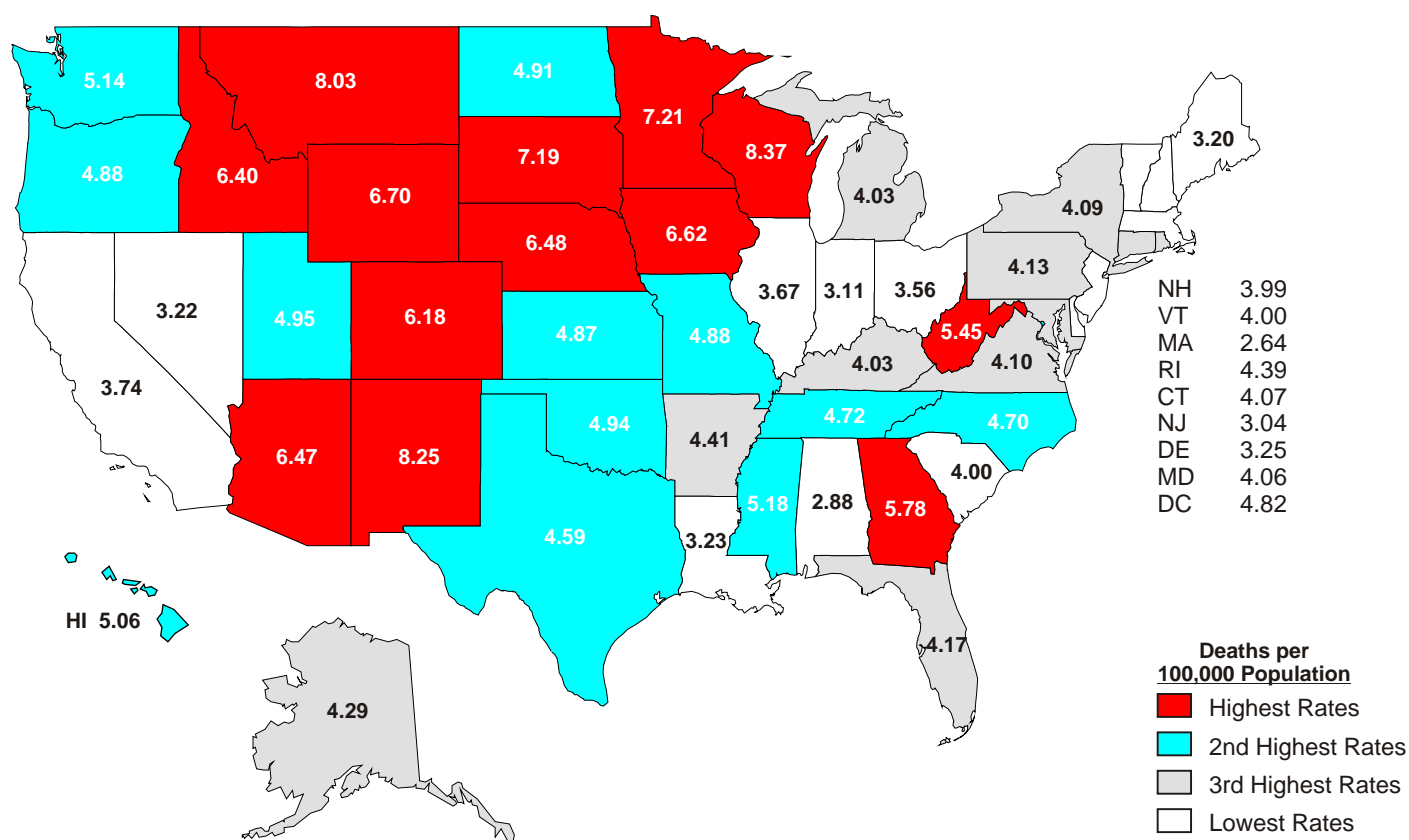
Unintentional Motor Vehicle, Traffic-Related Death Rates United States, 1995-1997



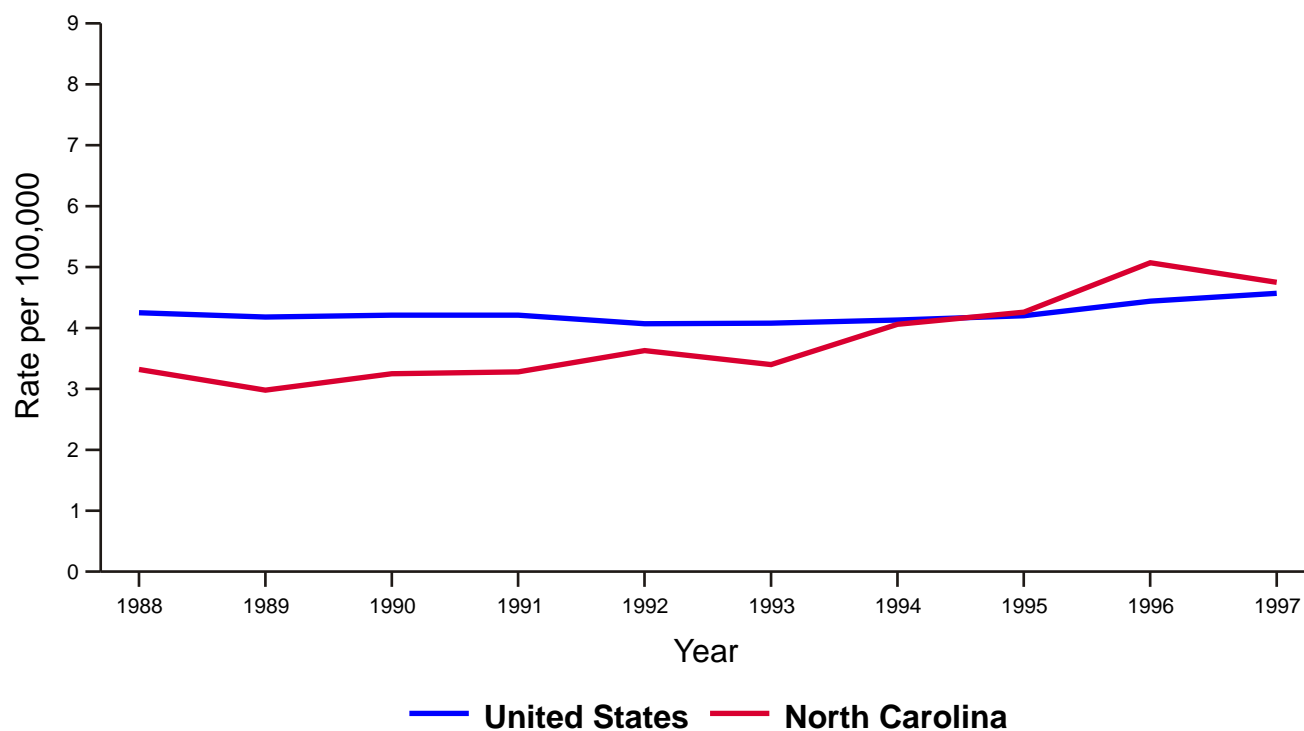
United States and North Carolina 1988-1997



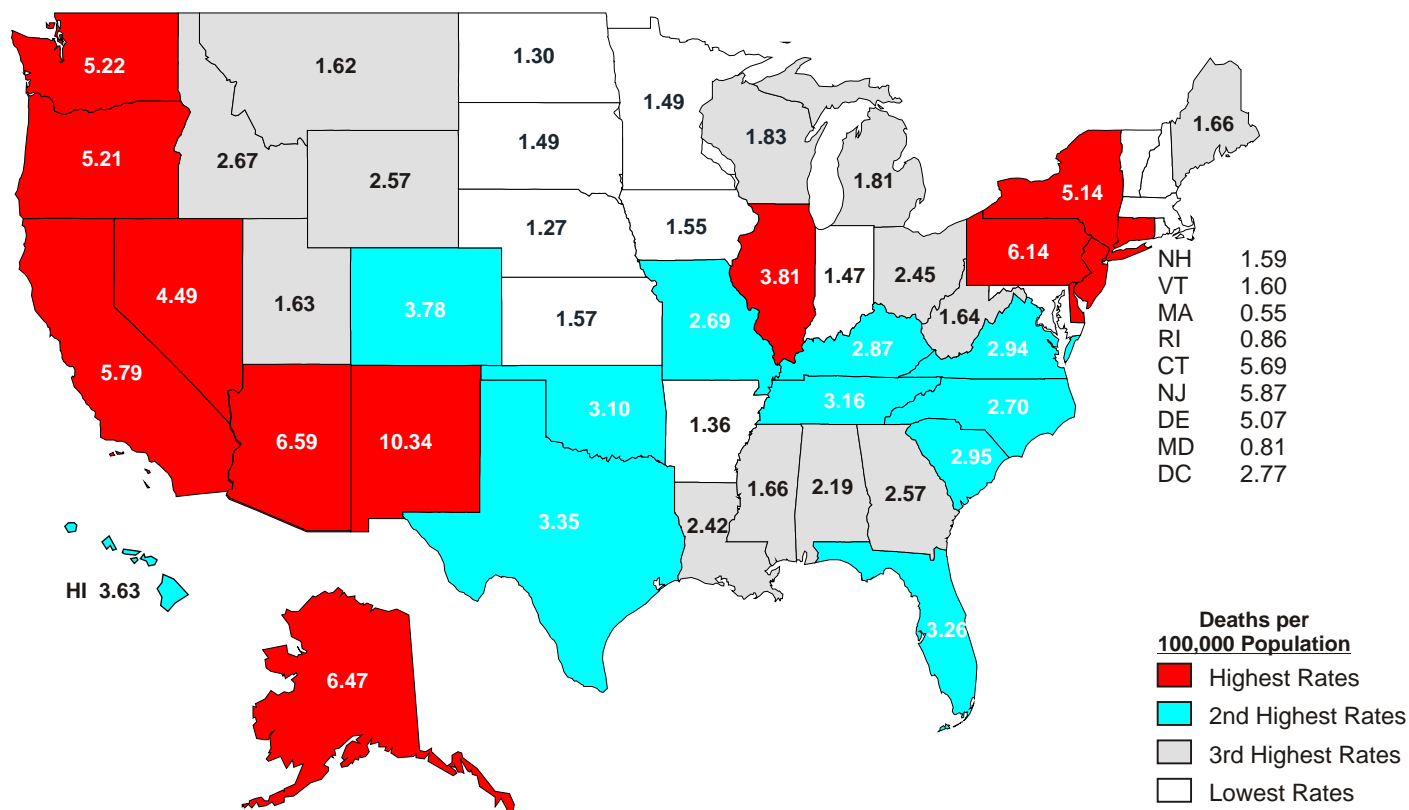
Unintentional Fall Death Rates United States, 1995-1997



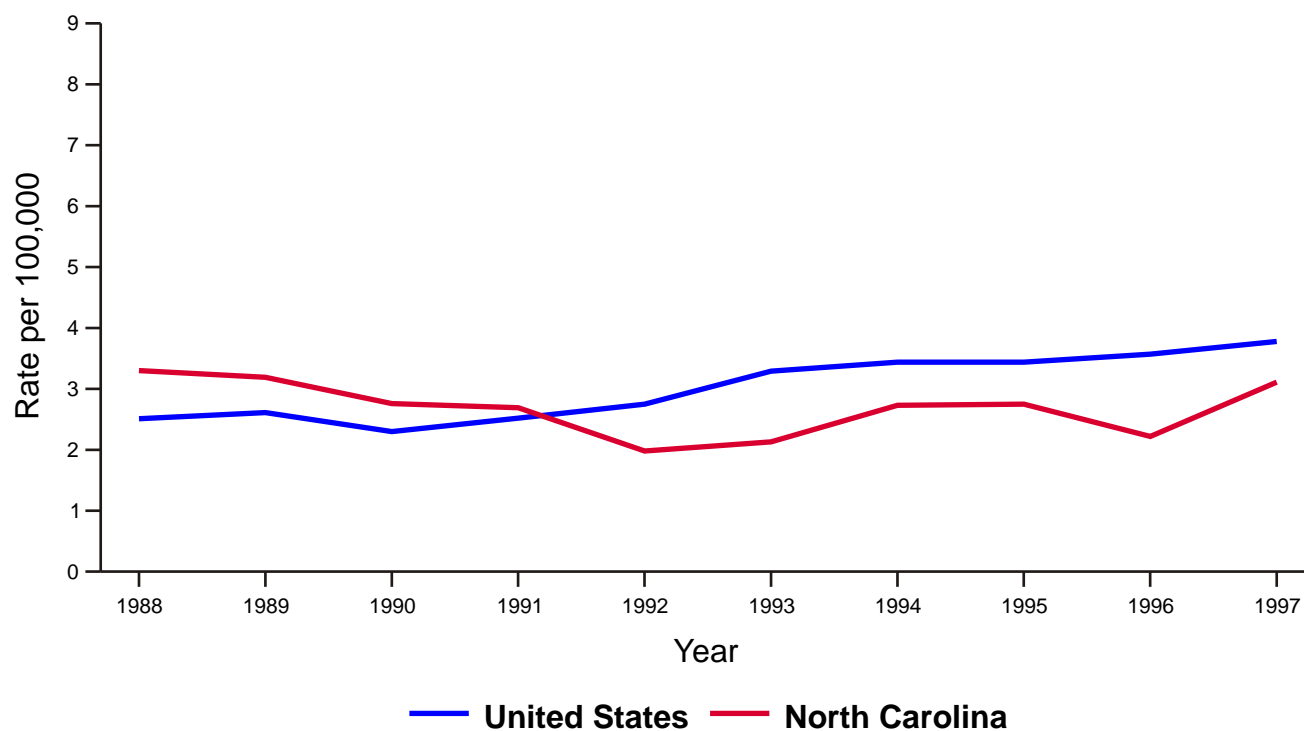
United States and North Carolina 1988-1997



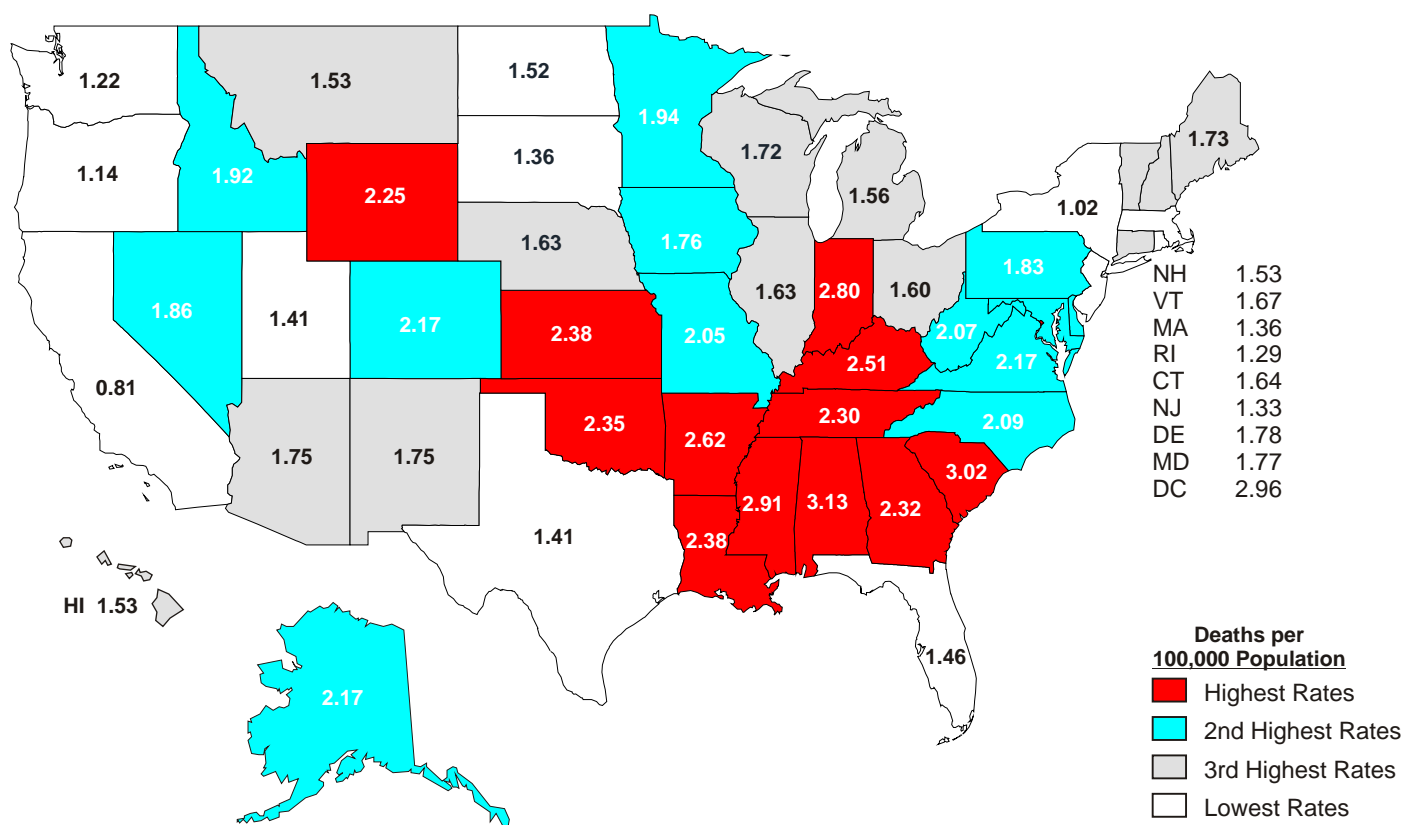
Unintentional Poisoning Death Rates United States, 1995-1997



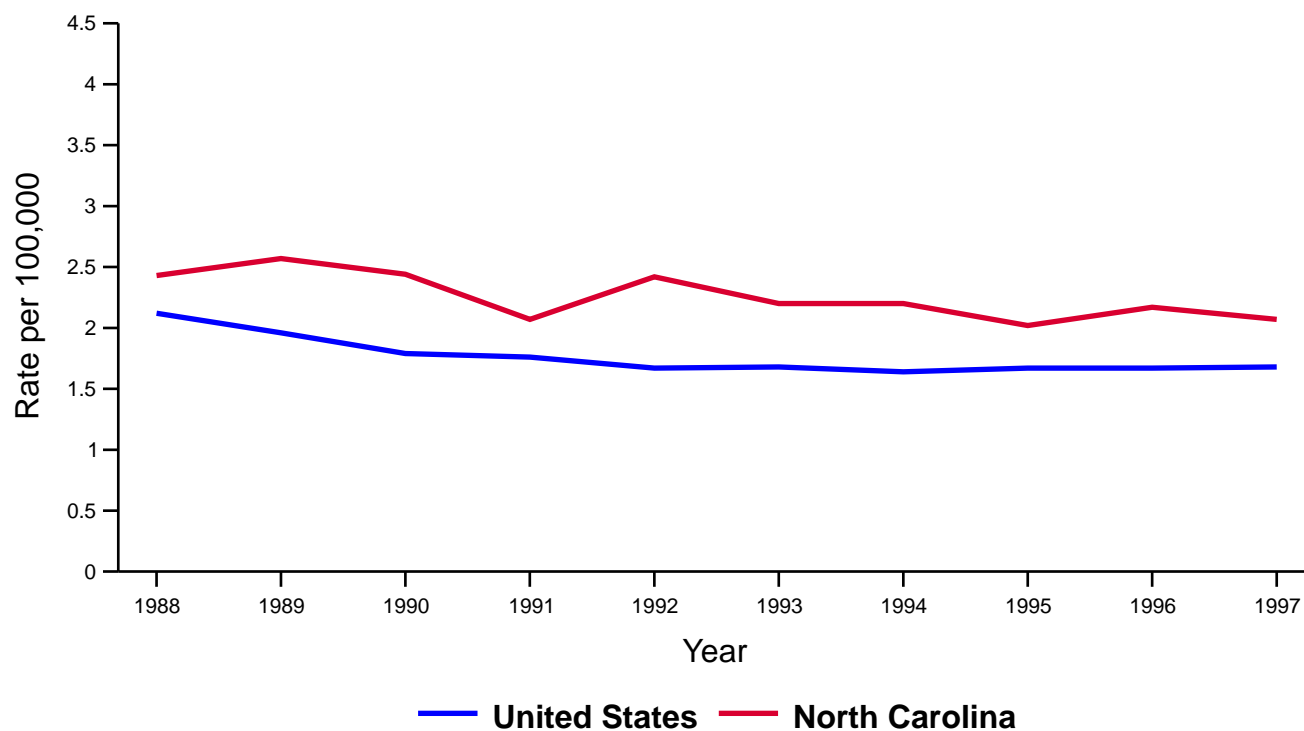
United States and North Carolina 1988-1997



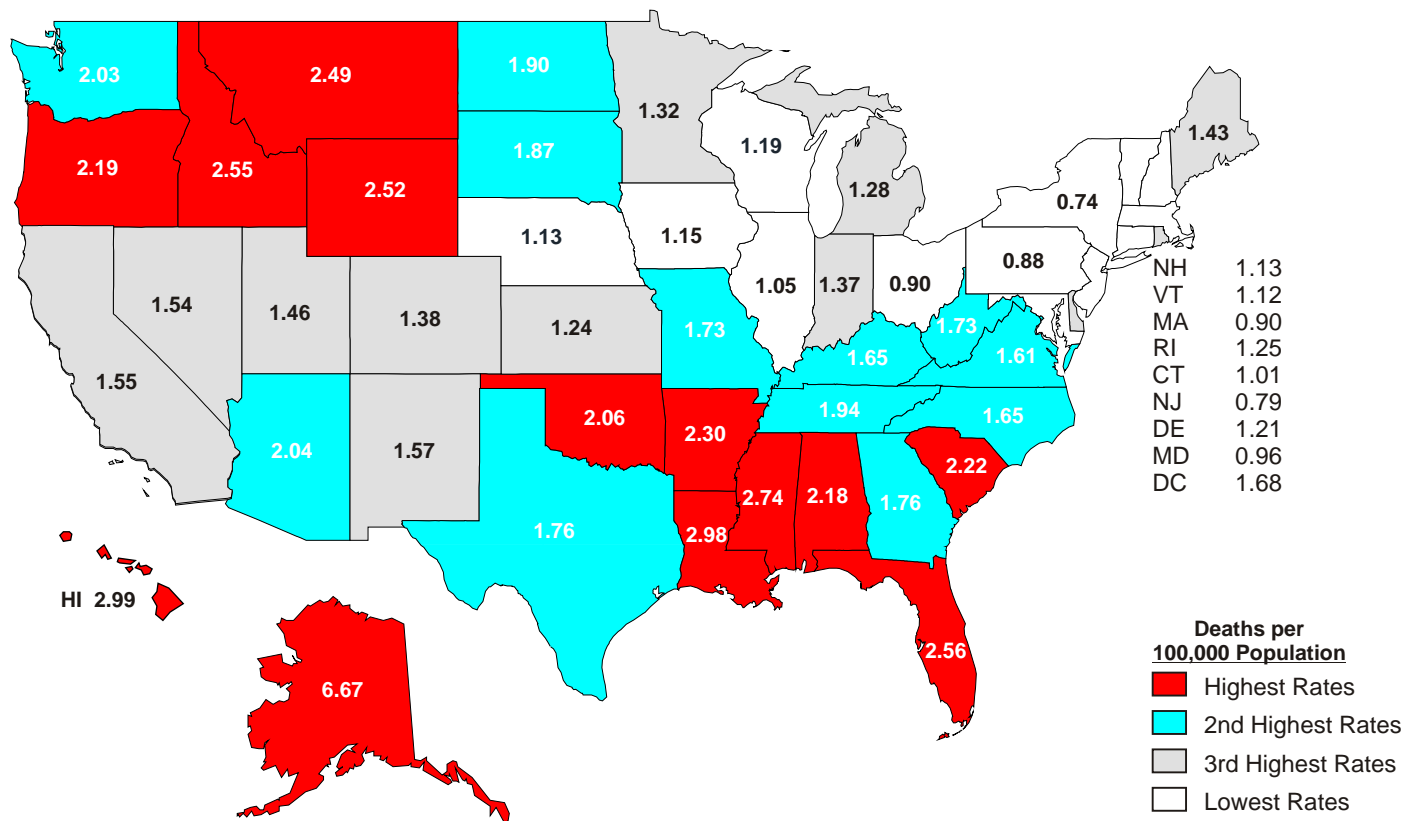
Unintentional Suffocation Death Rates United States, 1995-1997



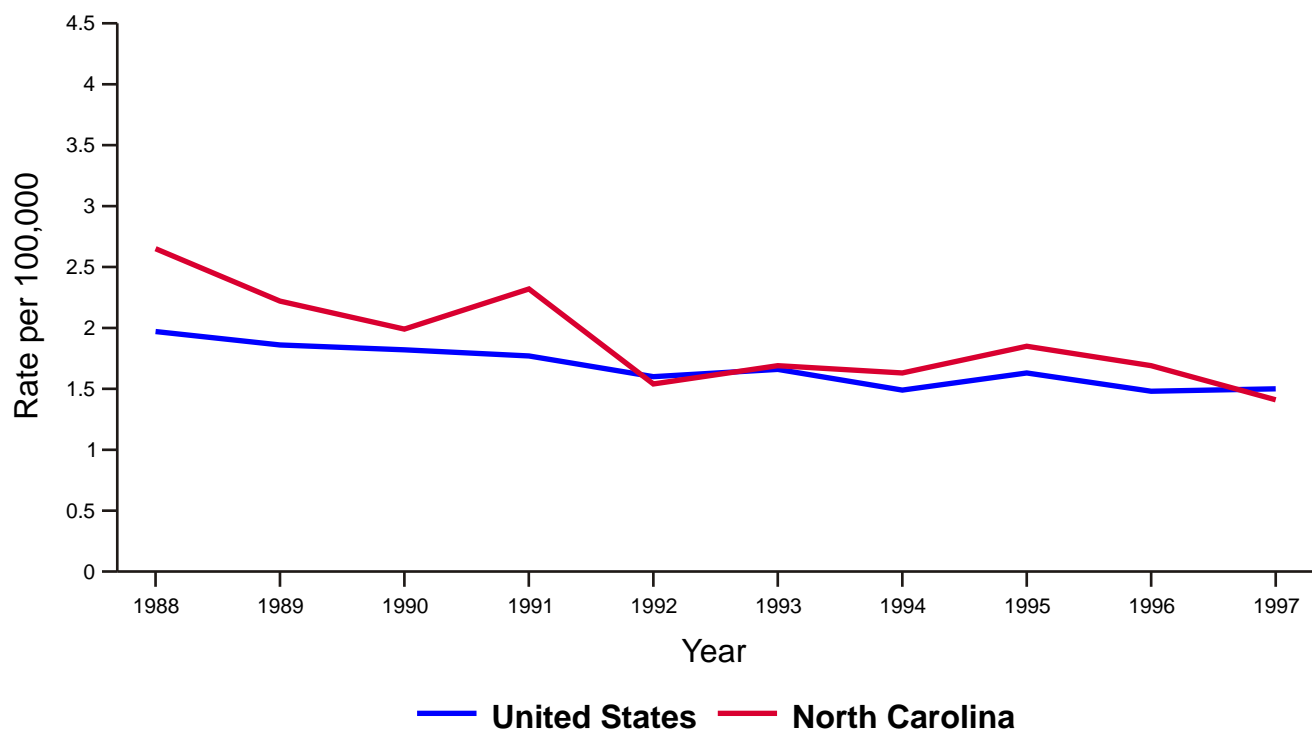
United States and North Carolina 1988-1997



Unintentional Drowning Death Rates United States, 1995-1997



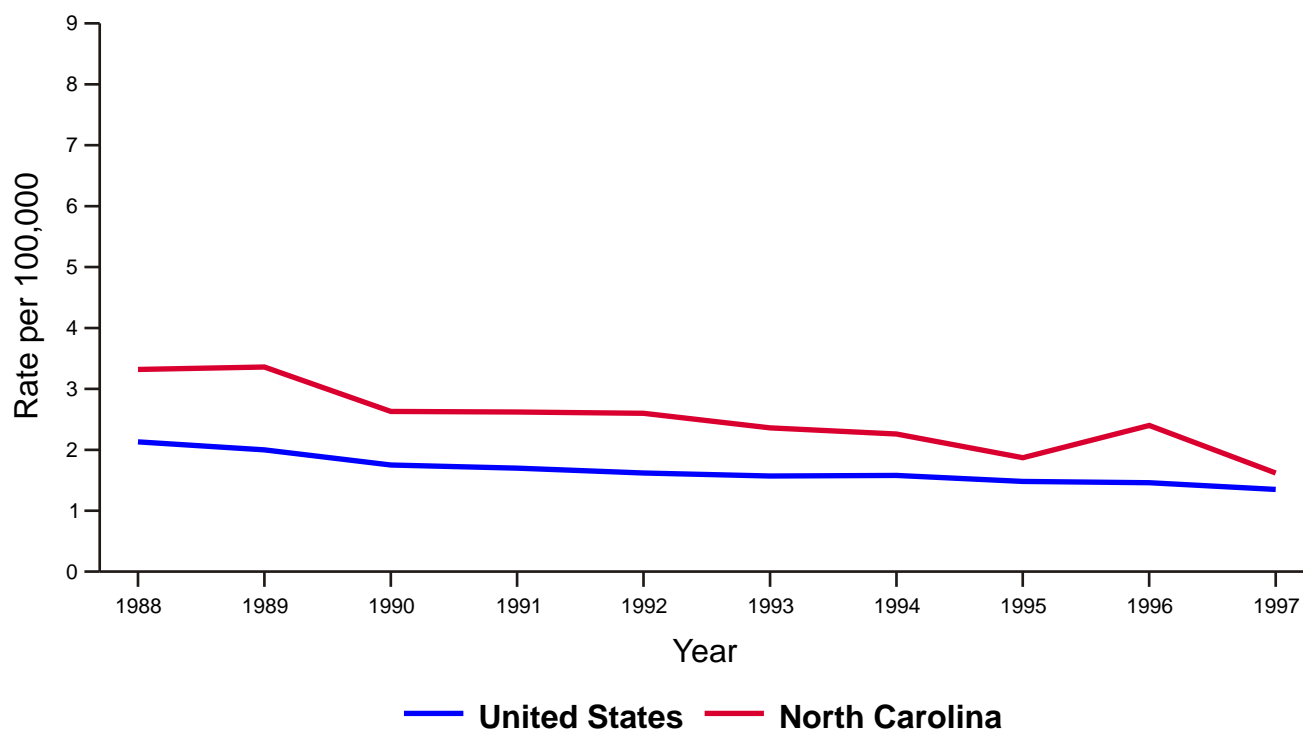
United States and North Carolina 1988-1997



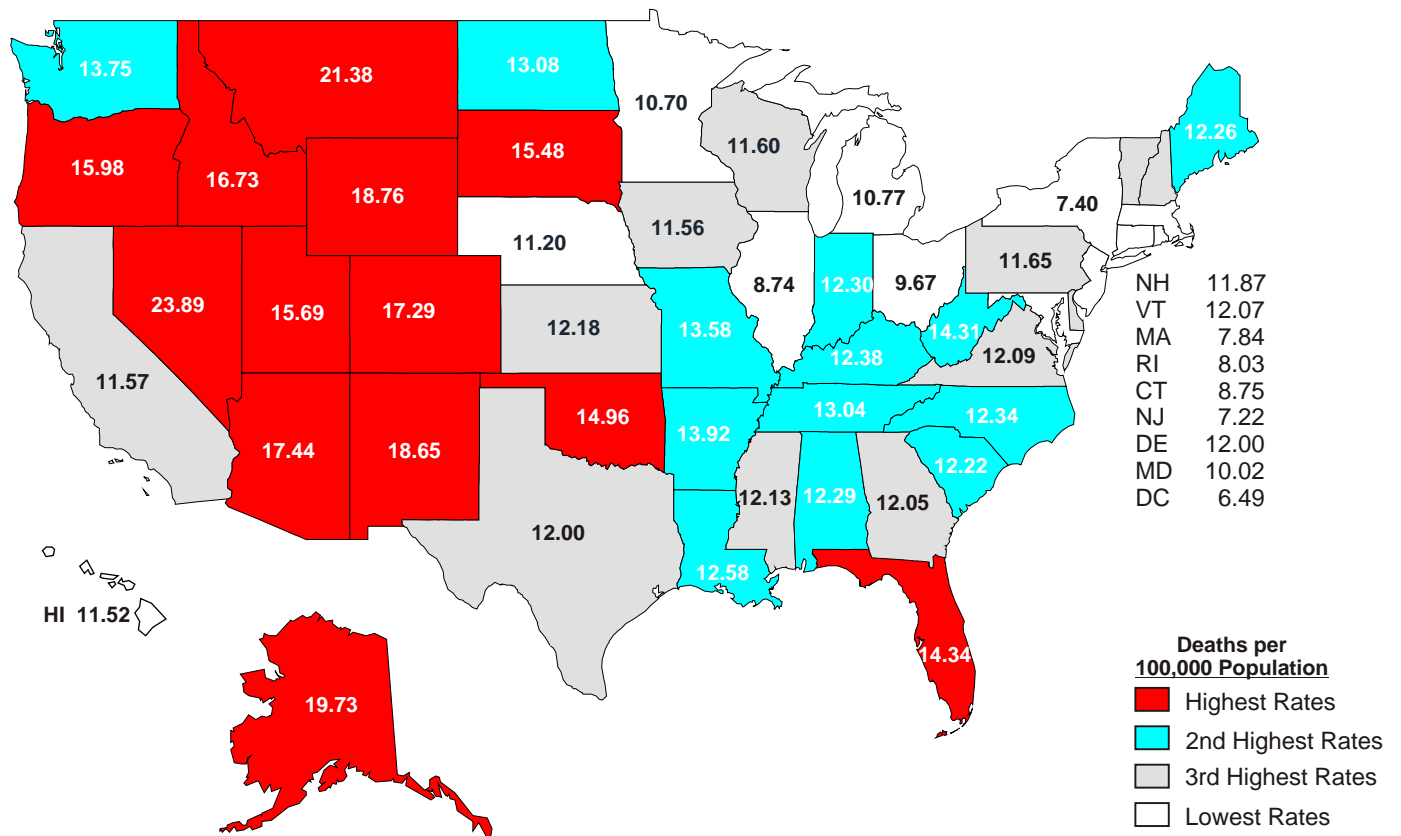
Unintentional Fire and Burn-Related Death Rates United States, 1995-1997



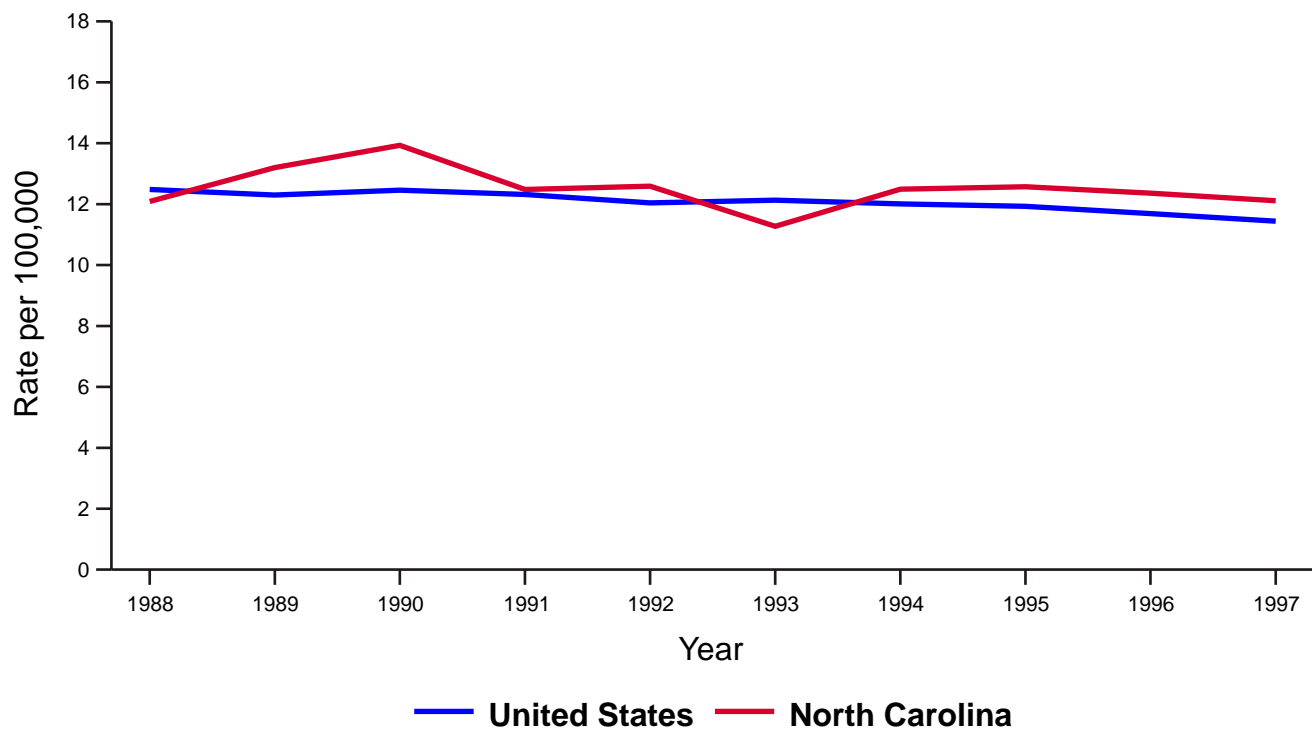
United States and North Carolina 1988-1997



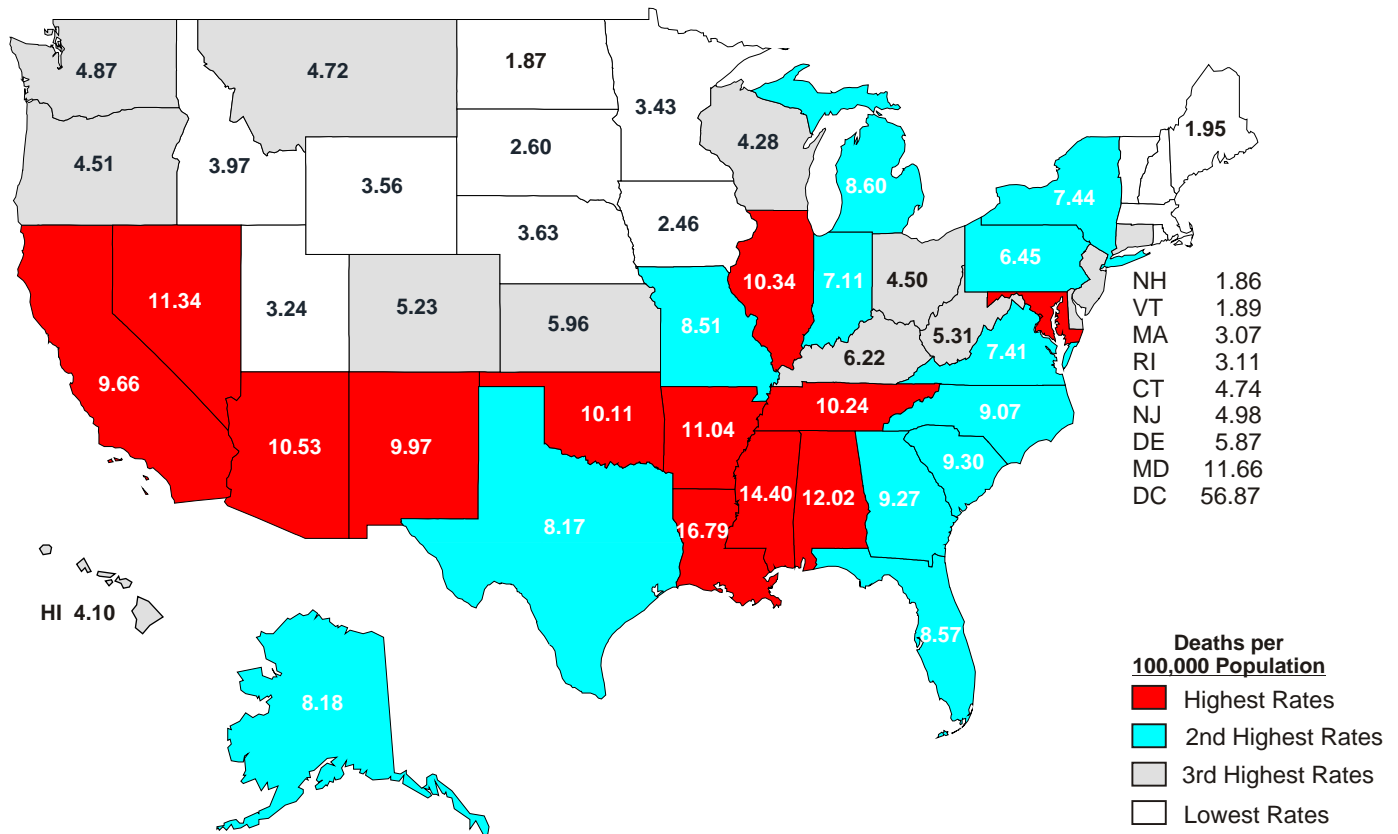
Suicide Death Rates United States, 1995-1997



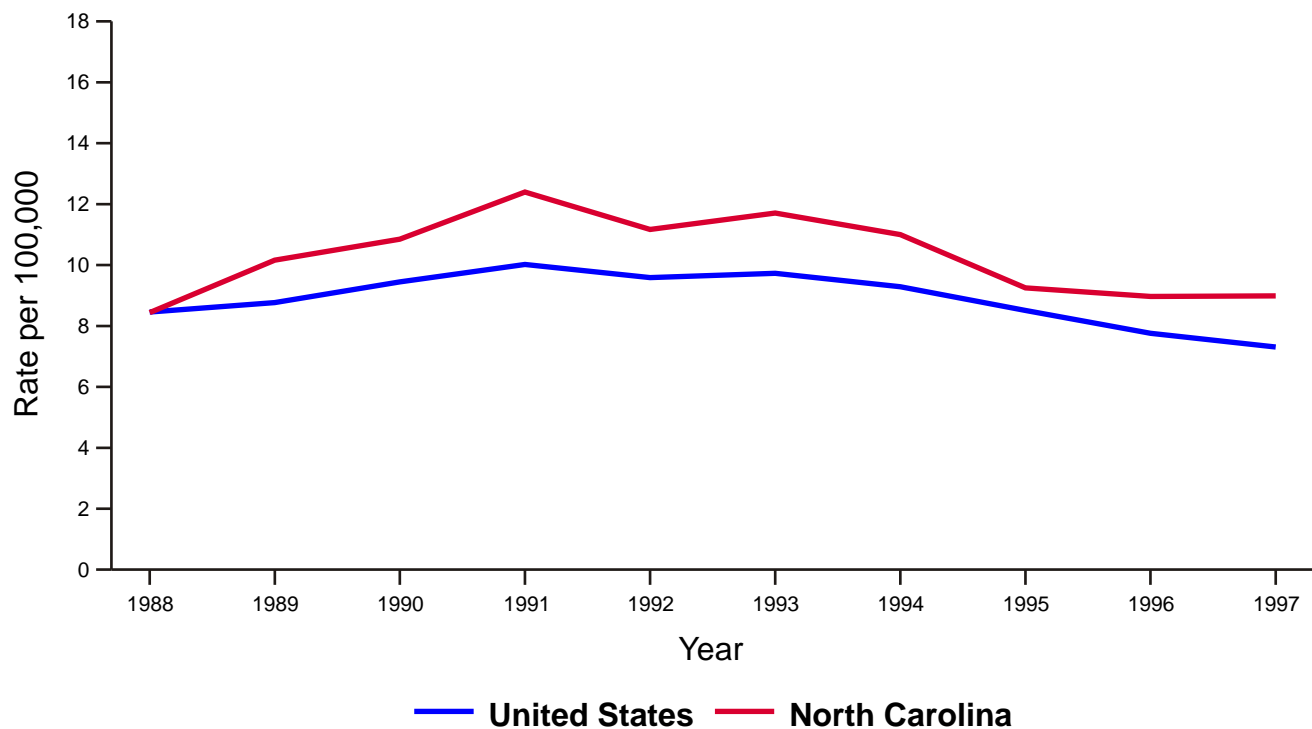
United States and North Carolina 1988-1997



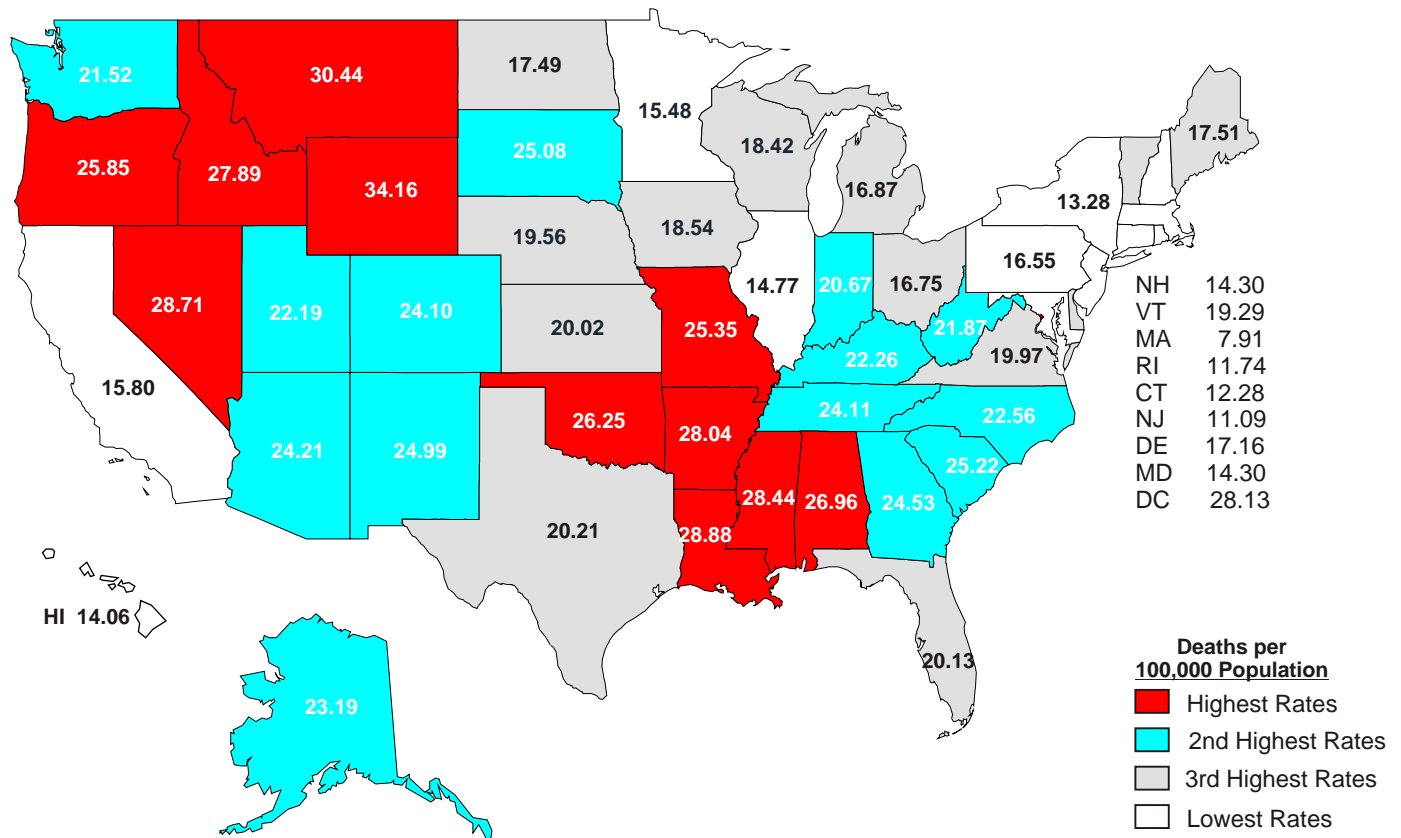
Homicide Death Rates United States, 1995-1997



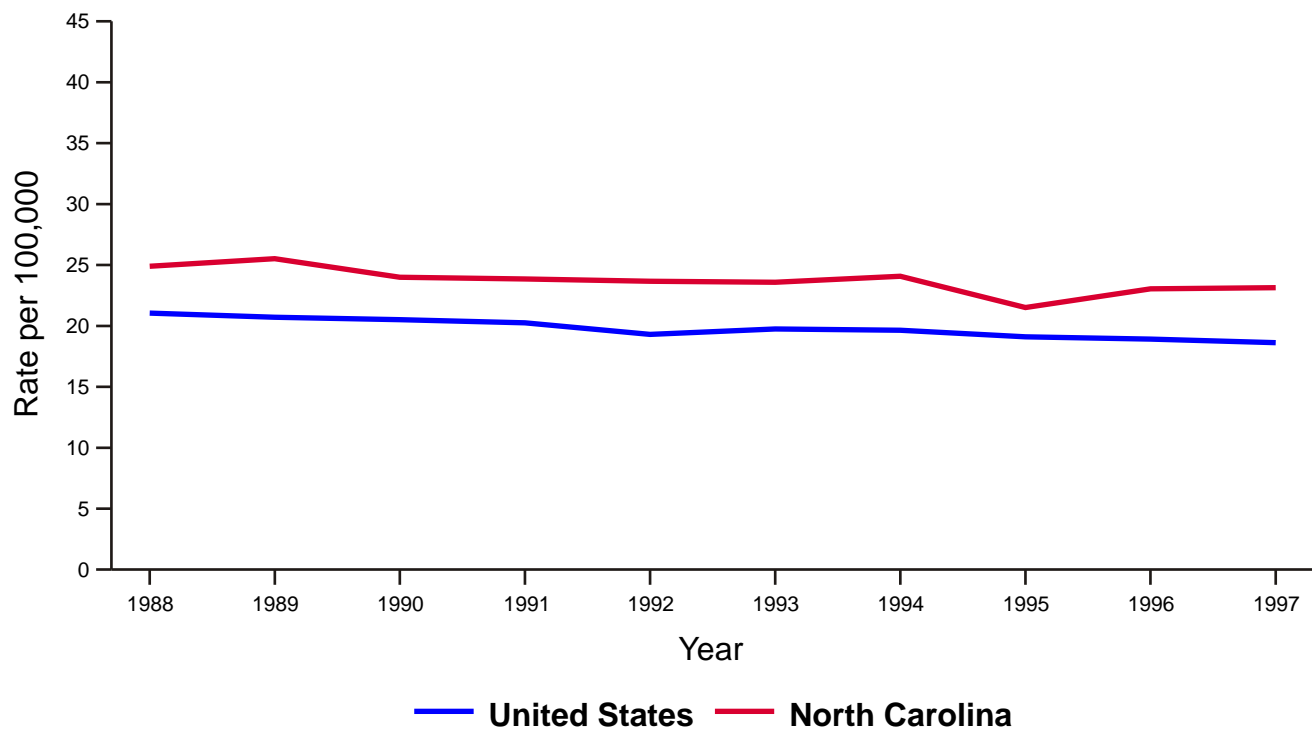
United States and North Carolina 1988-1997



Traumatic Brain Injury-Related Death Rates* United States, 1995-1997

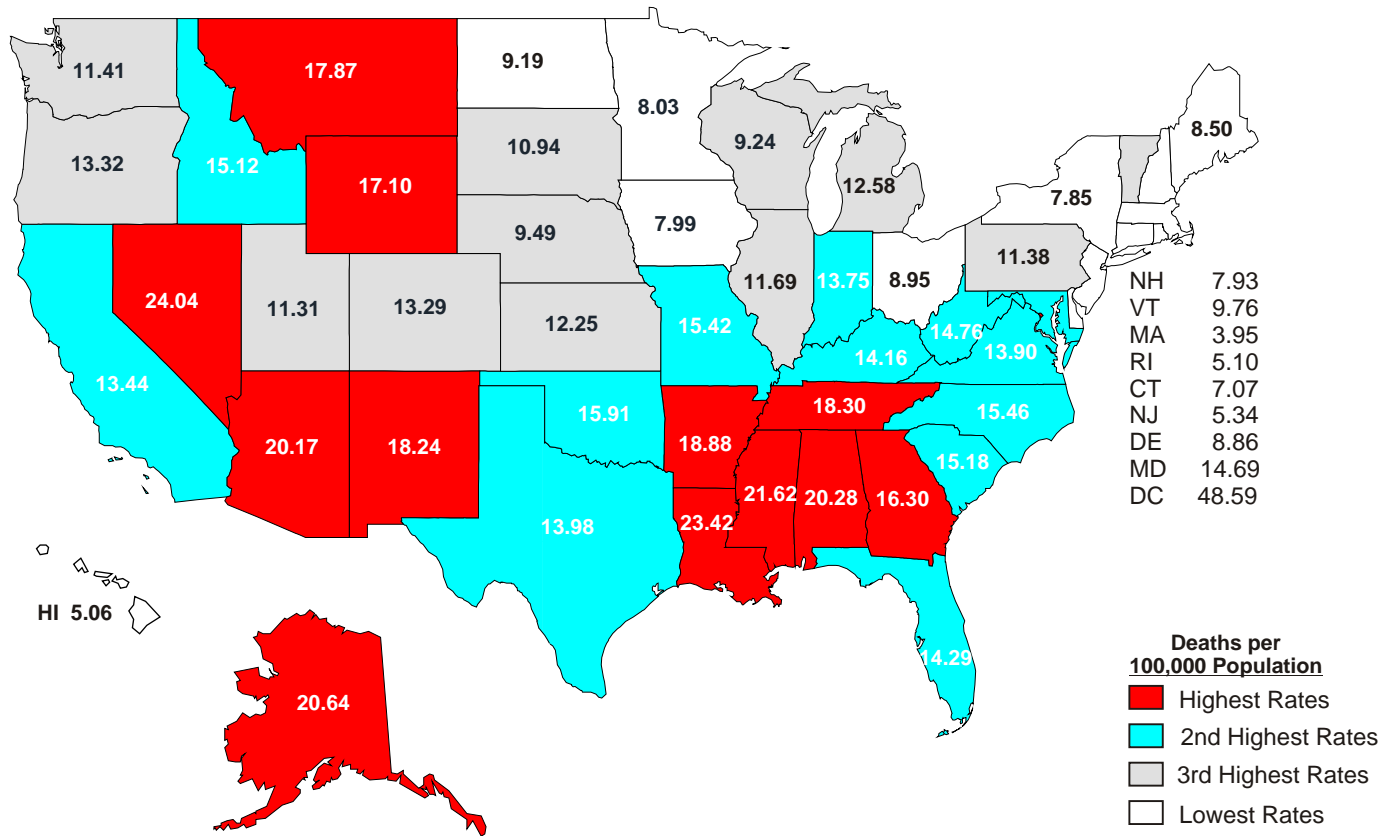


United States and North Carolina 1988-1997

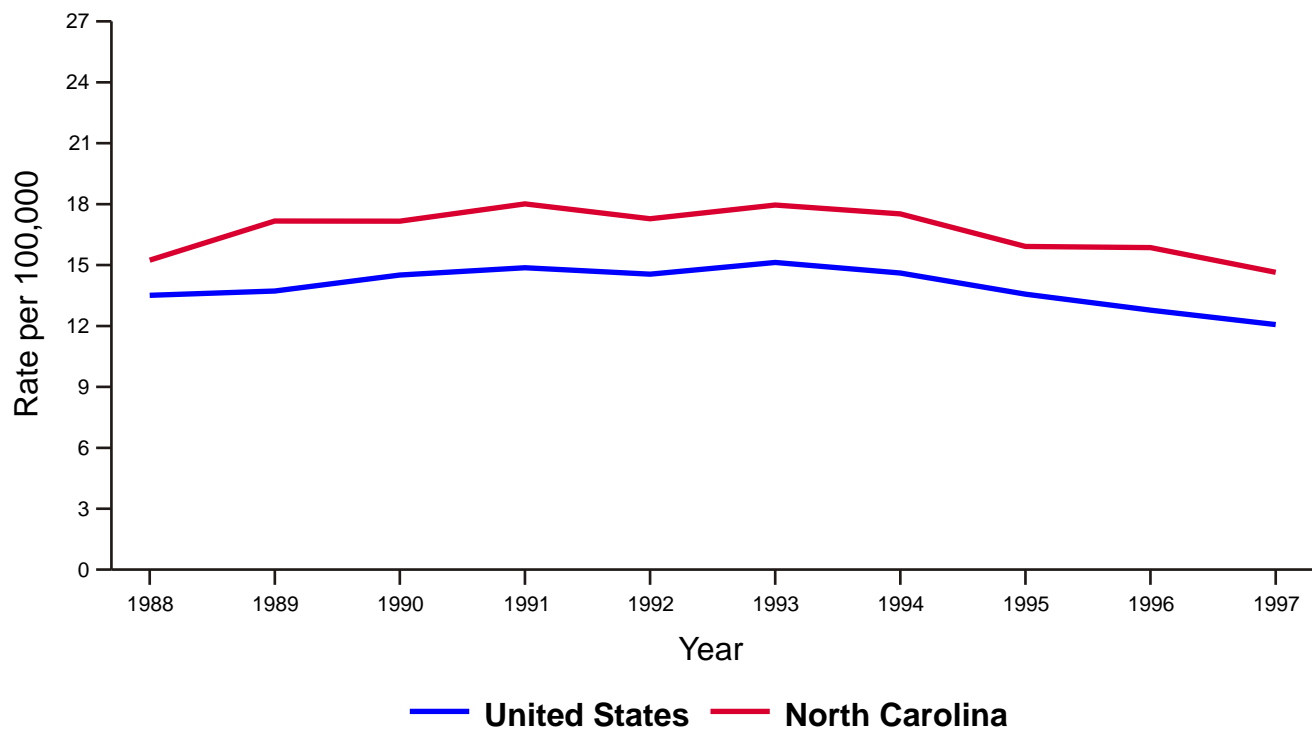


* Includes unintentional and intentional deaths from motor vehicles, firearms, falls, and other causes (of determined and undetermined intent).

Firearm-Related Death Rates* United States, 1995-1997



United States and North Carolina 1988-1997



* Includes deaths from firearm suicide, firearm homicide, unintentional firearm-related deaths, and firearm-related deaths of undetermined intent.

NORTH CAROLINA INJURY CONTROL PROJECTS

Cooperative Agreements

The National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC) currently funds the following work through five cooperative agreements in North Carolina:

- Coordinated Community Responses to Prevent Intimate Partner Violence: a project to expand a community coordinated response (CCR) to prevent intimate partner violence (IPV). The Coalition will build on previous work by: (1) expanding its membership and enhancing its infrastructure to include representatives from all of Chatham County; (2) establishing new, and expanding proven, IPV prevention activities to four targeted populations in the County: children ages 6–12 witnessing IPV, youth, African American women, ages 12+ and elders; (3) enhancing and expanding the coordination of services to victims and their families; and (4) evaluating the process/impact of the CCR in Chatham County and a non-CCR site (Beaufort County) using existing CCR evaluation instruments developed by the CDC and multiple methodologies-experimental, survey (random digit dial to 1,000 residents), secondary analysis, and field observation. (*Family Violence Rape Crisis Services*)
- State Injury Intervention and Surveillance Program (Fire): a project to reduce the likelihood of residential fire injury and death. Residents will be included if they are recipients of in-home services provided by local public health departments and social service agencies with household members under age 5 and/or over age 65. The program will provide and install free smoke alarms. In all communities, door-to-door canvassing will be done by trained in-home service providers. Once in the home, functional smoke alarm coverage will be assessed and education about fire prevention will take place. Firefighters and fire educators from local fire departments will install smoke alarms. (*North Carolina Department of Health & Natural Resources*)
- Evaluation Research Study in the Area of Aggression and Interpersonal Youth Violence: a multisite evaluation study in the area of aggression and interpersonal youth violence to study and assess the outcome and cost-effectiveness of a social-cognitive, school-based violence prevention intervention. This study will help determine whether middle-school interventions should emphasize promotion of anti-violence norms and behavioral practices that affect all children, target high-risk youth and families for intensive coordinated service or both. (*Duke University, Durham*)

- Evaluation of Violence Prevention Programs for High-Risk Youth: a program to evaluate A model program for the prevention of violence in minority adolescents in Perry, Wilcox, Hale, and Greene counties, Alabama. The project targets 980 6th grade students at least 13 years of age with multiple risk in sixteen elementary schools, and comprises a four-level preventive intervention program that addresses the youth, their peers, teachers and families. Parents are introduced to the programs being offered to their children to enhance their engagement as well as comparable courses to follow a similar pattern of engagement. *(University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)*
- North Carolina Health Data Reporting Project: a project to establish capacity for standardized, electronic public health reporting from at least three North Carolina hospital emergency departments (EDs). The SCHS has contracted most of the work to the University of North Carolina (UNC) Department of Emergency Medicine, and UNC is working closely with other high volume emergency departments in the state to develop a North Carolina Emergency Department Database. A prime catalyst for this project is the North Carolina Healthcare Information and Communications Alliance (NCHICA), a nonprofit consortium of providers, research institutions, professional associations, and government agencies seeking to develop standards-based information systems and secure communications of health data in North Carolina. NCHICA member organizations are providing technical assistance as the project team focuses on data distribution and security issues. CDC's Data Elements for Emergency Department Systems is being used in this project to help standardize key data elements across ED patient record systems. *(North Carolina State Center for Health Statistics)*

Research Grants

The NCIPC supports the following two extramural research projects in North Carolina and one major research center:

- Community Interventions to Promote Bicycle Helmet Use: a project to conduct an evaluation of the comprehensive British Columbia (BC) bicycle helmet law and implement and evaluate bicycle helmet promotion programs in eight communities. The BC law is the only one in a North American state or province that applies to all cyclists regardless of age. Data from a population-based observational survey of helmet use prior to the law will be compared with data to be collected in this project to determine changes in both correct and incorrect helmet use, as well as amount of bicycling. *(Robert Foss, Ph.D., University of North Carolina)*
- Gender and Adolescent Partner Abuse Perpetration: a study to challenge the sexual symmetry perspective by hypothesizing that the social context when partner violence is used and the etiology of partner violence is different for males and females. Gender differences in the etiology of partner violence will be examined using data from a longitudinal study of approximately 2,000 adolescents. Findings will contribute toward developing gender-appropriate interventions for the prevention of partner violence. *(Vangie Foshee, Ph.D., University of North Carolina)*

- Injury Control Research Center: The University of North Carolina Injury Prevention Research Center has built a foundation of institutional support dedicated to enhancing UNC's state, regional and national leadership capability in injury control. The mission is to stimulate and participate in interdisciplinary research and to facilitate the translation of research into injury control policies and programs for prevention, acute care and rehabilitation at the state, regional and national levels is being realized through a myriad of research, teaching and service activities. The Center maintains a broad-based program and an agenda that places high priority on database development and the translation of research into programmatic innovations while focused on three major topic areas: road safety, occupational injury and violence. (*Carol W. Runyan, Ph.D., M.P.H., University of North Carolina Injury Prevention Research Center*)